

## Supplement.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1886.

## EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

## THE PEOPLE ARE THINKING.

This is the fifth day since the promulgation of our biennial Legislature. Four clear days have passed and gone—days of peace and quietness. Everybody seemed pleased to see the end of the "long parliament." The members themselves were apparently glad to be released from attendance at Aliolani Hale, and the general public were glad to get a glimpse of their receding backs, inwardly praying that they might never see the faces of many of them again. Rather hard on the members, and very ungrateful of the public. After the self-denying services of those gentlemen for so many months, to be dismissed from the capital without some demonstration of regret at their departure, was hard, very hard. The only explanation that can be offered on behalf of the intelligent public is found in the old adage, "familiarity breeds contempt." Familiarity with the doings of the representatives of the people in the House, through the public press, produced unbounded contempt for the majority of them, among the intelligent of the people.

Well, they have gone, and the capital is left in peace. Everybody is, or should be, thankful that for the next eighteen months the country will probably be free from any additional legislative monstrosity. So far, so good. But the past cannot be blotted out, nor easily forgotten. A large amount of thinking has been done during the past four days, and the current of thought has apparently run pretty much in the same channel. People who have large interests in the country, who have made its commerce and its agriculture, whose capital has developed, and is developing, its resources, and who contribute the principal part of the expenses of its government, are thinking that they have a very weak voice in the legislation and government which affect themselves. They have seen laws enacted and approved which are detrimental to their interests and ruinous to the country. They have also seen beneficial measures, which could not fail to promote the general good, rejected and cast aside. These things have occurred very recently, and are fresh in people's memory. They form a distinguishing feature of the school boy policy of the so-called National Party. People are thinking about them, and they are beginning to think that it is about time the government which they support gave them a little more consideration. In fact, that they have rights which are ignored, and they had better insist upon those rights being duly respected.

This appears to have been the general line of thought among thinking people, during the past four days. And, strange to say, some gentlemen whose habit of thought has usually been very quiet and all to themselves, are getting into the way of thinking aloud. The reason of this may be found in the fact that their thoughts are growing larger and more energetic than usual, and to prevent a bursting of the boiler they must be let loose. Another peculiar feature of this new era of thought is, that some gentlemen who formerly thought in favor of the other side, have commenced thinking strongly and unambiguously in the opposite direction. One person said a few days ago, "I have consistently stood by the ruling faction of the past four or five years, and have always spoken in its defence when opportunity occurred. I have not been blind to all its defects, but believed it would come out right in the end. But things have become so muddled and mixed, and the tendency is so conspicuously towards the ruin of the country, that I can stand it no longer." Others of the same class are thinking and talking in the same way. Of course, it is quite natural for persons peculiarly interested in a continuance of the past, and not overburdened with conscience or principle, to say that all such thinking and talking is wild, impulsive, unreasonable, and unwarranted by facts. But is it wild? Is it unreasonable? Do not the facts naturally give rise to it?

We, too, have taken a thoughtful turn. For months past we have viewed with curiosity and concern the "concentrated wisdom" of these beautiful isles of the Pacific, legislating for a mixed population of eighty thousand souls. We have beheld with admiration a small minority of brave, fearless, uncompromising men, consistently and persistently struggling against a reactionary and retrogressive majority. And we have seen with contempt and shame the arrogant and conscienceless advocacy of reckless and hurtful measures, by a subservient and pliable majority. The doings of government have not escaped observation. Between the opening and the closing day of the session three different Cabinets held the ministerial portfolios, but every one with the same Grand Vizier, who ruled and led. The vacillation, the inconsistency, the duplicity, the chicanery, the transparent humbug, the frequent shifting of base, the numberless contradictions, the utter absence of policy—were all carefully noted. Since the drama closed on Saturday last we have had leisure for calm reflection, and have accomplished an unusually large amount of thinking. It would have been much more agreeable if our thoughts could have discovered some elements of hopefulness in the mass of matter passed in retrospect. But no. It is hard to believe that black is white—too great an undertaking for reason and common sense.

The country cannot long continue in the same course, and retain its independence. This conviction is the reverse of agreeable to those in whose creed independence is the first article. Nevertheless, this is what we think. The legislation and the government of the country are leading straight on to the point where foreign interference will step in. The kingdom is small and weak, but its geographical position gives it importance out of proportion to its size. Besides, the fact that its commerce, its agriculture, and its wealth are in the hands of foreigners, makes it an object of special interest to those foreign governments whose people have settled here. The Hawaiian Government cannot safely ignore the wish and interest of the foreign residents, whether those residents be aliens or naturalized subjects. They are the mainstay of the government, and they must have their proper share of influence in its councils. If this is denied them, interference from abroad, which Hawaii is powerless to resist, will come at an unexpected moment. This is just what we have been thinking of late. A knowledge of certain facts induces this line of thought. In certain quarters, this will be undoubtedly ascribed to "impulse." We are not writing on "impulse," but speak forth the words of "truth and soberness."

## SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

The greatest surprise and the bitterest disappointment of the Long Parliament, which terminated on the 16th instant, were reserved for the last day. The announcement on the closing day of bills signed and vetoed was not what was desired by those who contribute most to the support of government, nor what was expected by those who relied upon existing checks to reckless legislation. A bill that would have been well for the country and people to have committed to destruction—the Opium Bill—has become law. Other measures that involved beneficial legislation, have been set aside. Among the latter, that "relating to the rights and property of married women," is prominent. A Cabinet that could advise such an exercise of the Royal Prerogative, is not entitled to public confidence. We say Cabinet, because we assume the vetoing power is exercised in accordance with their advice. The responsibility is theirs. The public have been treated to many essays, printed and spoken, about a "progressive government." Wherein is the "progressiveness" apparent? We are sorry we cannot see it, only in a downward direction, straight to ruin. Never, probably, during the period of agitation and unrest that has lasted for several years has there been so much unanimity of opinion, among the intelligent portion of the community, in accord with this view, as at the present time. Conservative men who are usually cautious in their utterance, and men who have favored the ruling influences of the past four years, are now boldly and unequivocally giving vent to adverse criticism. What wonder!

## NO MUSIC.

The Honolulu public will have to forego the pleasure of Band music for the next two weeks. The Royal Hawaiian Band takes a vacation, to which it is justly entitled. The boys and their leader have had particularly hard work during the past five or six months, while the Legislature has been in session. Not only have they kept up the regular abundant supply of music to the general public, by concerts at Emma Square and the Hawaiian Hotel, but they have responded to many special demands, incidental to the Parliamentary Session. They are now allowed two weeks' rest, and they deserve it. On the first of November the Band will return to duty, undoubtedly refreshed by the relaxation, and better appreciated by the public, because of the temporary absence. We heartily wish Professor Berger and every member of the Band a fortnight's real enjoyment. Monday, Oct. 18th.

## A VALUABLE COLLECTION.

We had the pleasure of examining this morning a complete set of the ferns of the Hawaiian Islands, prepared and mounted by Mr. F. L. Clarke for Mr. J. C. Pfleger, who is about returning to Germany. The ferns in this collection, which is the second of its kind which has gone abroad from the Clarke Herbarium, are displayed full size on straw boards, 26 by 36 inches in size. Each board is covered with white paper prepared so as to prevent the ravages of insects. The representatives of each family of ferns are displayed, on the same, or adjoining sheets, and the spaces between the specimens are occupied by specimens of Hawaiian mosses, lichens, and a few rare plants. Each fern specimen bears a numbered label and a full description is affixed to each. Mr. Clarke has also prepared a list of the ferns to go with the collection, which embraces one hundred and fifty-one examples—and the whole are to be packed for transportation in a sealed tin case.

The collection has been examined by several of our residents who are interested in the botany of the islands, as well as by a leading lady botanist from the United States who is visiting the islands, and it is pronounced by all to be a most complete and valuable exhibit of our ferns, mosses, etc. The Hawaiian Museum will soon be furnished with a like collection which will be an interesting and useful addition to that collection of National History specimens.

## OPIUM PROSPECTS.

There is intense excitement among the Chinese over the new Opium Law. They regard a licence to sell the drug as a short and quick road to fortune. They are undoubtedly better posted in the possibilities and probabilities of the trade than any white man, and do not hesitate to say that the consumption will be doubled and trebled almost immediately after the licence is issued. They calculate that the price of the drug can be reduced to one half of the lowest price ruling at any time during prohibition, and will then return a profit of from 80 to 100 per cent. This is a very different showing from that of the licence advocates, who have contended that opium would neither be more abundant nor cheaper under licence than under prohibition. We have no doubt that our predictions of demoralization, death, and destruction, as the results of legalized opium, will surely be realized. We are sorry for it.

## A FLORAL SHOW.

It is gratifying to learn from the report of last night's meeting of the Agricultural Society, which our readers will find elsewhere, that it has been decided to hold a Horticultural Show next May in the Society's building, on King street.

We are quite confident that the ladies of Honolulu will be happy to do all they can to make the floral department of the proposed show a success, and with all the more zeal as the month selected is one in which the flower gardens in and about Honolulu are looking their best. We predict that there will be much pleasant rivalry between those who pride themselves on the variety and beauty of the flowers they grow, in exhibiting their beautiful pets, and that the variety exhibited will surprise and delight all.

In addition to a floral exhibit there should be a grand display of fruits, besides palms, ferns and orchids. The size of the building will

give an opportunity for the display of taste in the arrangement of the exhibits, and its location—so near to town—will enable all to enjoy the show.

## FROM MICRONESIA.

The Jennie Walker and the Star of Devon bring advices of the visit of an English man-of-war to the Gilbert Islands. The rebellion and fighting chiefs of Tarawa had signed an agreement to stop all fighting. The Hawaiian Missionaries were all well, and their families, except that Rev. J. W. Kanoa's youngest child, a daughter, two years old, had recently died. Rev. G. Haina had left Tarawa to go to Marakok but had not arrived there when the Morning Star touched at that island. The Star had landed Rev. S. P. Kaiaia on Tapiteuea, and he had taken up his abode in the church, until the Star's return, when the lumber for his house would be landed. The Star had made a successful trip thus far, having gone through the Gilbert group, landing supplies, and securing six or eight scholars for Dr. Pease's school at Kusaie from the Marshall Islands. A school exhibition at Mille, while the Star lay there, was a very successful affair. It was rumored that a Spanish governor, twenty policemen, and a Catholic priest were to be sent by Spain to each of the islands of Yap, Ruk, Ponape, and Kusaie. A large mail was sent on to the States, and many letters received here, bearing date, Jaluit, August 24th.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A TEACHER'S OPINION.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Living on one of the other Islands, it was only this week that I read the speech concerning school teachers, which Minister Dare made before the Legislature. Had I lived in Honolulu, my answer would have appeared sooner.

It is quite evident that Mr. Dare knows very little about the system of education on these Islands, and that he is entirely unacquainted with the work of our schools. Any one who has ever taken enough interest in the schools, to visit them, could not have spoken as lightly of the teachers' labors as Mr. Dare did. I know I but give voice to the opinion of every teacher in Hawaii when I say that I would like to have Mr. Dare undertake a teacher's duties for only one week. I will take my class, as an example. There are 39 children—Hawaiians, Portuguese, South Sea Islanders and Japanese. (Some teachers have even more nationalities represented.) These children understand but a few words of English, and the teacher, besides laboring under the disadvantage of teaching a language unknown to his pupils, must also teach them obedience, love of truth, honesty, order, discipline and application to work. Nor is this all. Cleanliness, of which the majority have no idea, must be inculcated, and the children must be sent out and taught to wash their hands and faces, or must be sent home to have their hair cut off and their heads cleaned. Not only do we teach them to read, we must also teach them to think, to frame the simplest sentence, and the same words must be repeated again and again, until the familiarity of the sound, accompanied by gestures, and the comprehension of one or two words, will make them grasp the idea.

Home influence, which in other countries is such a powerful motor towards instilling ambition, the love of school, and respect towards teachers, into the children's minds, not only is this wanting among our pupils, but even the smallest ones (chiefly among the Portuguese), are made to think that the time is wasted, which is devoted to learning, and that manual labor, for which there is some pecuniary return, would be far better for the children.

Teachers in the States can have 60 and 70, or even 80 children, in their care, and their work is much lighter than ours, even if their daily session is one hour longer, for their classes are graded. Here, that is utterly impossible, and each teacher has two or three classes, and sometimes four.

Now that Mr. Dare understands the teacher's work, I think he will agree with the Board of Education that 30 or 40 children are sufficient for one teacher, and that our hours are long enough. His Excellency Mr. Gibson knows under what difficulties we labor, and he stated them—first, in his report of the Board of Education, and then again last week before the Assembly. We all feel grateful to him for the public appreciation of our work.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space I have occupied. I am,

VOX PRÆCEPTORIS.

"BRANCH HOSPITAL,"

"September 1, 1886."

"In order that there may be no misapprehension in regard to the course I have taken, I will explain. In October, 1885, W. M. Gibson, President of Board of Health, came to my house with the kind tidings

that he would put me, I. Fisher, under Dr. M. Goto's treatment for the leprosy, for which I thanked him kindly and promised to adhere strictly to the doctor's directions. I at that time weighed about 130 lbs. I now at this writing Sept. 1, 1886, weigh 160 lbs., have made splendid progress in these ten months and upwards, under the doctor's treatment. Through some slight misunderstanding between us, through a small surgical operation performed on me preparatory to my discharge from this Leper Hospital, it appears that he took offense at some remarks I had made in regard to putting me in pretty good shape for my departure, as he, the doctor, deserved for what he had done for me and others. As I had often remarked to Dr. Goto, that as for my life I did not consider it worth living for, after having been discharged from a leprosy hospital. People naturally would shun me through fear that I merely went through this ordeal for him, as he deserved great credit. For what he had done for me and others here, he certainly has done wonders at this Branch Hospital. Things are quite the reverse from what a writer in Tuesday's *Gazette* represents things here. If it would not be too much trouble for the writer to call in here and judge for himself. It appears that Dr. Goto had made the remark about myself, that persons that spoke about such things, as it being immaterial whether they lived or not, was all bosh. I merely wish to show the doctor that what I have said to him at any time was truth, which I pride myself in.

"I remarked to the doctor about eight or nine days ago, the last time I spoke to him until to-day, that if he did not finish the operation that he commenced upon me, that I would not leave the hospital and go before the world, and that I wished he would finish the operation. Upon the foregoing conversation the doctor did not come near me for eight or nine days. Hence I wish to bring my word true.

"In acknowledgment of my kind treatment here, I must say that the Sisters and W. M. Gibson have been very kind to me here.

"To whom it may concern, most respectfully,

"ISRAEL FISHER."

The foregoing letter was contained in an envelope, superscribed as follows: "Explanation—To whom it may concern—As near as I can remember—I. F."

## THAT OLD ADAGE.

"No fool like an old fool."

EDITOR BULLETIN:—Really some of our Government officials are too smart to live, as the following facts will show:—

The bark *Elsinore* recently arrived from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of coals for the Government with the usual "Port Certificate," which is always accepted here by merchants, but our official knowing how "it was himself," thought of course there was a *Darkey* in the fence, and wouldn't accept the certificate from the New South Wales Government but would have the cargo weighed. This of course the captain of the ship was but too glad to do. It was weighed, and instead of the Government paying for one thousand tons as per certificate, they had to pay for sixty-one 840-2440 tons more than they would had, they had the sense to take the "Port Certificate" as the merchants invariably do. This goes to show that one-third of seventy-five is twenty-five per cent. Biz.

## KAUAI NOTES.

(Oct. 18th.)

A hearty and loyal welcome was given to Her Majesty Queen Kapili-lani, when she landed at Nawiliwili; but Her Majesty only remained a few hours, and then went on board the steamer again for Waimea. A very large number of natives from Nawiliwili and Koloa went overland to meet her there, and will return with her, as an escort, as she will come overland from Waimea. She is expected to-day (Friday) and great preparations are being made at the residence of the ex-Governor of Kauai, for a grand luau in honor of Her Majesty. There is some little difficulty about it, however, for pigs are very scarce here, and what is a luau without a pig? But no doubt, it will be overcome, for natives are out in all directions to secure whatever they can in the shape of pigs and poultry and other good things.

A disease of the eyes is very prevalent among the Portuguese, which, it is asserted, is contagious, and affects the sight—perhaps only temporarily, but some cases are of quite long standing.

The ruffian who assaulted the little girl has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The case was tried before Mr. Kala, a new judge, who understands English very well, and it was the first one on which he had to decide. The child was taken to the prison, and among a large number of prisoners, identified the man as the one who assaulted her. The prisoner was one of the two men who ran away from Koloa plantation, some eight or ten days ago, and for which he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He, with a lot of other prisoners, was working in a cane field, and although the luna had strict orders to watch him, he escaped, and with much assurance remained in a cane field right on the Government road. Although a large

number of men were searching for him, it was Sunday evening before he was discovered. He will probably be sent to Honolulu.

Kauai, Oct. 15th.

## NEWS ARTICLES.

## BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

(Oct. 15th.)

The eleventh birthday anniversary of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Victoria Kawekiu Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuihahilapalapala, daughter of H. R. H. Princess Likelike and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, was celebrated on Saturday, 16th inst., in true Royal Hawaiian style, at the family residence at Waikiki. The elements of nature favored the occasion, as the pouring rain that drenched the city a little after midnight reached Waikiki only in a gentle sprinkling, just sufficient to lay the dust and give a rich refreshing coolness to the atmosphere.

It was a source of exquisite pleasure to many of the guests who have passed through the grinding tedium of the Legislative session to be let loose at midday, and immediately after to fly off to the paradisaical retreat of royalty at Waikiki and enjoy the unbounded hospitalities of Noble Cleghorn's residence. A hearty welcome awaited all the guests from Noble Cleghorn and Princess Likelike. All were directed to make themselves at home. The youthful Princess, in one of the apartments of the fine mansion, guarded right and left by the kahilis, the emblems of her rank, received the congratulations and good wishes of a throng of visitors, who entered and retired in one continuous stream for nearly two hours. His Majesty the King, attended by his Chamberlain, arrived a little after 2 o'clock. There were also present, Their Royal Highnesses Liliuokalani and Poamakekani, General Dominis, Chancellor Judd and Mrs. Judd, Members of the Cabinet, Foreign Representatives, Justice McCully and Mrs. M. McCully, the President and Members of the House of Nobles and Representatives, Bishop Willis and Mrs. Willis, Hon. Paul Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Dare, Officers of the Military and Members of the Consular Corps.

A magnificent spread was laid out on three long tables, with another table extending across the upper end. At the head of the feast sat His Majesty the King, over whom was disposed the Royal Arms, disposed on a back-ground of ferns. Some two hundred guests sat down to the tables Hawaiian fashion. The tables were literally loaded with national dishes, cooked in the ancient Hawaiian style of the culinary art which really excels all modern innovations.

A large side table was loaded with foreign food for the benefit of the guests not initiated in the ways of Hawaiian tables. The provisions for the dietary entertainment of the guests, Hawaiian and foreign, were on a grand scale, both as to quality and quantity.

After the luau, His Majesty the King, rising, proposed the health of Her Royal Highness the Princess Kaiulani, in a neat speech, responded to, at His Majesty's request, by Hon. S. G. Wilder.

The Hon. S. G. Wilder then proposed the health of H. R. H. the Princess Likelike, which was responded to by the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

In an adjoining room, was spread out a fine variety of handsome presents, besides the presents in coin, which were in the keeping of Miss Brickwood, treasurer for the occasion.

The presents and donors were: A large mat of Niihau grass, from aged native women, retainers of the late Mrs. Bishop; a beautiful jewel casket, of silver, shaped like a piano, Agnes Creighton; a fine large silver jewel casket, gold and silver, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Levey; a ring, set with diamonds, Walter and Lizzy Hayselden; gold bangle, Paul and Ned Neumann; a handsome kukui brooch, Major Bendel; a large elegantly bound volume of Whittier's poems, illustrated, J. M. Monsarrat; two dress patterns and crapes, Mrs. Nakayama; embroidered frame and paper cutter, Mrs. Taro Ando; a painting by the donor, of a scene on the demesne, by Mr. J. D. Strong; painting by the donor, of the fine banyan tree on the premises, C. R. Barnfield; violin, Major Boyd; hair lariat, Major Lumahelie; a horse bridle of elaborate workmanship, Captain Tripp; lace handkerchief, Liliu Carter; aloha brooch, Mrs. Herbert; gold breast pin, guitar shape, Mr. Holdsworth; art needlework handkerchiefs, Mrs. McAllister; six beautifully gilt and illuminated birthday cards, no name; a fine illustrated volume, "The Story of Ruth," J. S. Webb; an elegant volume, "The Parables of Our Lord," illustrated, Bishop and Mrs. Willis; a handsome illustrated volume, "The Little People of the Snow," S. W. Heydmann; 81 each from the members of the Liliuokalani Educational Society; gold coins from members of His Majesty's Cabinet; a postal savings bank passbook for \$50, H. R. H. the Princess Poamakekani; gold coin to the amount of \$50, His Majesty the King; an elegant heavy silver water set, name of donor not ascertained; kahilis of various sizes from sundry persons; two kahilis, made by the donor of the peacock feathers, H. R. H. Princess Likelike; two large kahilis

of kala feathers, twelve feet staffs of Kaula wood, His Majesty the King; Album of ferns, L. M. Mather; together with Mr. Mather's congratulations, conveyed in an original poem, neatly engrossed on an illuminated and gilt card in neat antique letters. The poem reads:

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Dear little Princess, joy to thee this day  
That adds another year to thy young  
life,  
Now bursting fresh as tender buds in  
May,  
To bloom, we pray, a stranger unto  
strife.

All that is sweet in life's springtime be  
thine,  
Lose not an hour of youthful days too  
few;  
Their happy memories will in future  
shine.  
And bring to serious age a brighter hue.  
Thus may thy course of life go gently on,  
As each new year its beauties shall dis-  
close,  
And when the blush of summertime has  
gone,  
Remaining years be full of sweet repose.

L. MONTGOMERY MATHER.

The Royal Hawaiian Band, stationed under the banyan tree, in front of the house, played appropriate national airs, from time to time, throughout the afternoon.

Altogether, the occasion will be one of the happiest memories to all who had the pleasure of participating in it, and all took their leave with earnest wishes that the youthful Princess may live to see many returns of the day.

## TWO ADVENTURERS.

(Oct. 21st.)

Two young men, one by the name of Yates, a luna at Waianae, and the other Tom Forester, vocation not known, started on a perilous cruise last Tuesday. Yates bought the old water-boat that Simenson once owned, and having purchased a mast and boom, a small piece of drilling for a sail, some ropes, an anchor and chain, and having taken in provisions (one demijohn of water and 25 cents worth of bread), set sail to a stiff breeze and headed for Waianae. All went well until they arrived within 8 or 10 miles of Waianae, when a dead calm befell them. The calm continued through that night and half the next day. The boat drifted seaward with a strong current. The bread was all gone, and but two or three drinks of water left. Shortly after noon yesterday a gale from shore sprang up, and the boat, with an oar for a rudder, became unmanageable. The boys being tired and hungry, going further and further to sea, and being unmercifully shaken by the waves, were about to give up in despair when the schooner Emma was sighted. A handkerchief was run up in the rigging, as a signal of distress, and the poor fellows were thankful when they saw this signal answered. Captain Kibling, of the schooner Emma, with a powerful glass saw the water-boat with a distress signal at 12 o'clock, and immediately put about to give assistance. It was 4 o'clock before the Emma reached the water-boat, and it was not any too soon, as the lads were about played out. They were taken aboard the schooner, their stomachs filled and landed in Honolulu this morning, wiser than when they left.

## REPORT OF STAR OF DEVON.

(Oct. 21st.)

The Hawaiian bark Star of Devon left Honolulu, July 24, 1886, arrived at Jaluit, Marshall Islands, August 13th, after a passage of 20 days, during which experienced the ordinary run of weather and trade winds, to the parallel of 10° N. Lat., 173° E. Long., when westerly and southwesterly winds were encountered to port.

The German Government have assumed control of the Marshall Islands, and are going to send a governor and some soldiers or policemen, to enforce the laws, and keep order.

Got no news from Caroline Islands before leaving.

The Morning Star arrived at Jaluit via Gilbert Islands on the 23rd August, and left for Caroline on the 25th. All well on board.

The Star of Devon sailed from Legrip (her last port) on September 21st noon, and arrived at Honolulu, October 21st, having made the passage up in 31 days. Experienced northeast trade winds from Legrip to Lat. 31° N., Long. 164° E., when southerly and westerly winds to Lat. 30° N., Long. 169° W., and variable winds from thence to port. She brings a cargo of copra and firewood to the Pacific Navigation Co. and one passenger, Mr. Harry Emerson; also some mail. Mr. Morgan and wife were landed at Jaluit in place of Capt. Lovell, who has resigned the management at Jaluit. They were well at date of leaving.

## HE WAS HANGED.

(Oct. 21st.)

It may be remembered that some time ago a Manila man stabbed a white man, during a drunken brawl at Jaluit, and that the wounded man having died from the effects of the injuries, the Manila man was held for trial by the traders. The bark Star of Devon, which arrived this morning, brings the news of the assassin's death. He was tried by the officers of a German man-of-war, convicted of murder and hanged. He went to the gallows, erected for the occasion, as game as a cow boy, saying as the noose was being placed over his head, "Good-bye, boys; I'm going to kick now."